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## BOOK NOTES

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*Unsoundness of mind*, by T. S. CLOUSTON. London, Methuen & Co., 1911. 361 p.

The author is of the conviction that unsoundness of mind is a topic that urgently claims the attention not only of medical men but of intelligent laymen; this on account both of the vagueness and vastness of its problems but also on account of the odium with which ignorance and prejudice have surrounded it. Thus, medical specialists to-day owe a duty to the public as well as to the profession, and it is to discharge this duty that the author writes this book into which he has put the results of a long life rich in experience with the insane. He has taken the broadest view of the topic, dealing with such themes as the hygiene of mind, education, the tragedy of mental unsoundness, its relation to crime, borderland phenomena, etc.

*The origin of life: being an account of experiments with certain super-heated saline solutions in hermetically sealed vessels*, by H. CHARLTON BASTIAN. London, Watts & Co., 1911. 76 p. (with ten plates).

This is a reproduction of an article lately submitted to the Royal Society and which it did not consider suitable for acceptance. To this, the author replies that very few believe that there was any non-natural cause of life. Most think that there were certain conditions early in the history of the earth that made abiogenesis possible. This work represents six recent years of investigation upon the same subject which the author wrought on in the years ending in 1872, under the title *Heterogenesis or Archebiosis*. We are reminded that the same society turned down Joule's "The Mechanical Equivalent of Heat," but published Tyndall's rather unsystematic studies.

*Famous impostors*, by BRAM STOKER. London, Sidgwick & Jackson, Ltd., 1910. 349 p.

This book, with ten illustrations, briefly characterizes five pretenders, three practitioners of magic, the Wandering Jew, John Law, six cases of witchcraft, Tichborne claimant, women as men, ten hoaxes, Chevalier d'Eon and the Bisley Boy. The tales are very crudely told, with very disturbing affectation of scholarship. The only really valuable article is the last one and the longest, on the Bisley Boy, where the author tries to make out the case that Queen Elizabeth was practically sequestered from her father and died at about the age of nine, while her keepers, fearing the king's wrath, found the only possible substitute that would pass muster for her in a boy nearby who assumed her rôle and lived it out through life. He proved to be very able and remarkably adapted to his rôle, so that, if this view were true, Queen Elizabeth was a man. His/her remarkable and unreasonable devotion to the interests of two or three people, otherwise unworthy, is explained by the fact that they alone knew her secret which had to be guarded in every possible manner.

*The nervous life*, by G. E. PARTRIDGE. New York, Sturgis & Walton Company, 1911. 216 p.

The author uses this term for two conditions: first, the nervous social industrial life best typified by the stress and strife of the great cities; and secondly, as expressed in the temperament in nervous individuals. Both these elements of nervous life are on the increase and each produces the other.

The problem is more pressing than ever before. After stating some biological laws and the need of self knowledge, the author discusses the principles of control, the optimum life, food, skin, exercise, sleep, rest, work, recreation, emotions, intellect, suggestion and mental healing.

*Some mental processes of the rhesus monkey*, by WILLIAM T. SHEPHERD. From the Psychological Laboratory of the George Washington University. The Psychological Monographs, Vol. XII, No. 5. Nov., 1910. Whole No. 52. 61 p.

The author studied these monkeys with reference to the formation of habits in releasing fastenings, in visual discrimination of brightness and color, auditory of noise and pitch, inhibition of habits, imitation, ideation, reasoning, adaptive intelligence and memory. He found that monkeys discriminate brightness but take a long time to do so unless there is a direct incentive to their work, but do so very readily if connected with objects they are familiar with. So too with colors, if of their food. Habits are rapidly formed if there is good inducement, and they inhibit former habits easily. In this respect, they are superior to raccoons, dogs, cats, elephants, otters, or any other animals yet tested. They have retentive number memory. Their higher powers are rudimentary, but they have what may be called practical ideas. Two learned by imitation, six did not appear to. All seemed to reach a generalized mode of action in dealing with problems without attaining true general notions. They have an adaptive intelligence and lower forms of reason of a mental status inferior to true reason.

*The value and dignity of human life as shown in the striving and suffering of the individual*, by CHARLES GRAY SHAW. Boston, Richard G. Badger, 1911. 403 p.

This book is written with the conviction that a change is taking place in our notion of human ideas and activities and, indeed, of the value of life. It is dedicated to Professor Eucken who has the same conviction. In the first part, entitled the problems of human life, the author discusses the striving of humanity, the continuity of the former, the human world. In part two, he takes up the naturalistic view of life, that of humanity and sense in pleasure, desire, self, transmutation of naturalism and moralism, eudemonism. The third part is characterized ethics of the life of humanity and the will, conscience, rectitude, freedom, practical demands, rigorism, destiny of man, etc. Part four is humanistic ethics, major and minor, morality, category of virtue, virtue as an ethical sanction, human dignity in the ethical category, the dignity of selfhood, the triumph of humanity in major morals.

*Three thousand years of mental healing*, by GEORGE BARTON CUTTEN. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911. 318 p.

The writer has given us a rather hasty but interesting sketch of mental healing from the very earliest civilization before Christianity down to Schlatter, the Holy Ghost and Us, Dowie, Mrs. Eddy, and Emmanuelism. with interesting chapters on relics and shrines, healers, talismans, amulets, charms, royal touch, Mesmer and after, with eight interesting illustrations. The book is popular and does not attempt to go into details of scholarship. It is a little difficult to know just what the author aimed at. Perhaps it was to show the community of all these different types of healing or to show the persistence of the type down all the ages. This is, at any rate, an impression the book gives us. The author does not attempt either criticism or defence of the movement and indeed he has left us very uncertain what his own attitude toward it is, unless the reader infers, as perhaps he will inevitably do, that a writer who would spend so much time upon such a topic must believe that there is something of great consequence involved in his theme. The book is strangely pragmatic, non-committal,

attempting almost nothing in the way of psychological or philosophical explanation. Perhaps the author intends fuller treatment later.

*Die Mimik der Kinder beim künstlerischen Geniessen*, von RUDOLF SCHULZE. Leipzig, Voigtländer, 1906. 34 p.

The author showed a series of pictures of very diverse character to a group of 12 girls, and a few seconds after the exposure of each picture photographed their faces in order to show the effect of the pictures. The character of the pictures ranged all the way from very comic scenes to very serious including the Crucifixion, and the faces of these girls are very expressive, the picture and the expression being given on the same page and described.

*The soul of the Indian; an interpretation*, by CHARLES ALEXANDER EASTMAN (CHIVESA). Boston, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1911. 170 p.

This is one of the most charming and fascinating of books. The author, in spite of the high civilization he has attained, has remained loyal to, and sympathetic with, the faith of his people and give us a most interesting account of how the great world looks to them. He treats the great mystery, the family altar, ceremonial and symbolic worship, barbarism, the moral code, the unwritten Scriptures, on the borderland of spirits. We have no space here to do justice in a psychological journal to this work. It should be in the hands of every one who has any interest in the Indian, and particularly in the hands of those who have to deal with him officially.

*Beitrag zur Aetiologie der Melancholie*, by EMIL VILLIGER. Basel, Schweizer, 1898. 77 p.

This thesis leads the author to conclude that melancholy is a psychosis that may attack any age but is more common in men from 45 to 55 and in women from 30 to 50. It is more common among women than men and more among the unmarried than the married, more common among country than city people. While there are many causes, heredity and the psychopathic constitution are the chief. The psychic causes are shock and illness.

*Affe und Mensch in ihrer biologischen Eigenart*, von ALEXANDER SOKOLOVSKY. Leipzig, Theod. Thomas, 1911. 147 p.

This work is by an assistant director of the Zoölogical Garden in Hamburg and contains a number of interesting characterizations. The first part is devoted to apes, the last to primitive man, and a few, though it must be admitted, rather superficial resemblances in the mode of life between the two are pointed out.

*Magical titbits*, by LOUIS HOFFMANN. N. Y., E. P. Dutton & Co., 1911. 221 p.

The first part of this volume describes a few items of magic that are new, and in the second part the author has put into more permanent shape a number of ingenious inventions of his old friend Hartz which have hitherto been accessible only in serial form.

*The beginning of speech: a treatise on the uni-radical origin of Indo-European words*, by A. L. SNELL. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1910. 267 p.

This work is the result of twenty-five years' study of some fifty languages, chiefly Indo-European. It has involved not merely a study of lists of words but a great deal of reading and note-taking. The author is evidently not familiar with modern philology, and so apologizes for not quoting. He found, as the book was going to press, that one or more of his important conclusions had been anticipated by J. W. Donaldson's *New Cratylus*. He holds that the number of simple, underived words in these languages is small and that these consist of three letters and can be traced from one language to another, not by permutation of initial consonants but by

considerations of basal meaning; that each of these words is but one of a vast number of modifications of one primal, photo-mimetic utterance. His five laws are as follows. Monosyllabic words ending in l, m, n, or r, were once disyllabic and have been shortened by dropping an internal guttural after its weakening to the aspirate. Words now beginning with l, m, n, or r, have lost initial wa, and so by the above law have retained no part of the original word. Words now beginning with a vowel have lost a consonant and those now ending with a vowel have lost an original final guttural. Words now containing an internal n or m must, for philological purposes, be written without these letters, which are merely nasal symbols and no part of the original word.

The main thesis of this whole book is that each of these words is but one of a vast number of modifications of one primal photo-mimetic utterance. The original word from which all others have been derived must have been something like vig, wag, jag, twav, jaw, and so on, 36 words which are basal. These 36 he reduces to 6 and these 6 are all reduced by his laws to waw, the primal, photo-mimetic utterance from which every word in all the Indo-European languages has arisen. To the eye this word conveys little, but when pronounced it is obviously the common cry of many birds which the genius of primitive man transmuted into the foundation or nucleus of human language. This is not humiliation for we are of lowly origin.

*Der Einfluss psychischer Vorgänge auf den Körper, insbesondere auf die Blutverteilung*, von ERNST WEBER. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1910. 426 p.

The writer discusses first the various physiological methods of registering the accompaniments of psychic changes, especially the blood which is without the brain and within it in men and animals. He takes up the effect of the concepts of movement upon the distribution of blood in the human body. He seeks to prove from experiments on animals the independence of the brain in regulating its own blood supply. On this basis he shows the changes of the volume of blood in the human brain in connection with different psychic processes, the reversal of the normal blood distribution by physiological and pathological fatigue, the significance of the variations of the blood distribution within the body under the influence of psychic processes. The work closes with an excellent and extended bibliography.

*Bilderatlas zum ersten Bande der Grundzüge der Sprachpsychologie*, von OTTMAR DITTRICH. Halle a. S., Max Meiner, 1903. 95 p.

This atlas is by far the best now extant for the study of speech physiology and defects. There are many very ingenious modes of representing the various types of both normal and abnormal speech physiology which will commend themselves to all who have to teach the subject.

*Truth on trial: an exposition of the nature of truth*. Preceded by a Critique on Pragmatism and an Appreciation of its Leader, by PAUL CARUS.

This work is dedicated to William James. It discusses Pragmatism, the philosophy of personal equation, the rock of ages, the nature of truth, with an appendix on Pragmatism.

*Personality with special reference to super-personalities and the inter-personal character of ideas*, by PAUL CARUS. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Co., 1911. 68 p.

This work first discusses the following topics: significance of personality, the word persona and its history, problem of unity ideas, inter-personal super-personalities, trinity conceptions, the super-personal God. These titles will in general give sufficient intimation of the content of the book to those who are familiar with the Monist.

*Technique de psychologie expérimentale*, par ED. TOULOUSE et H. PIÉRON. Paris, Octave Doin et Fils, 1911. Tome premier, 303 p., et Tome second, 288 p. (Encyclopédie scientifique.)

These two volumes constitute a very convenient manual for the laboratory student and practitioner. The authors have well availed themselves of the work of their predecessors, Sanford and Titchener, although their book, from the nature of a subject growing so fast, will not be considered by all as up to date.

*An introduction to experimental psychology*, by CHARLES MYERS. Cambridge, The University Press, 1911. 156 p.

This little primer of psychology discusses touch, temperature, pain, color vision, the Müller-Lyer illusion, memory, mental tests, and has a good bibliography, index and a few colored plates.

*Clever Hans*, by OSKAR PFUNGST. With an introduction by Professor C. Stumpf. Translated from the German by Carl L. Rahn. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 274 p.

Every one will thank the author of this volume for bringing together in the characteristic German and thorough way the whole story of the rise and fall of this remarkable episode in the history of animal psychology. The author himself examined the horse and reached his own conclusions and describes in great detail how the trainer, Von Osten, directed his actions unconsciously, and what was still more marvellous, how other people did the same.

*Experiments with drosophila ampelophila concerning evolution*, by FRANK E. LUTZ. Pub. by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., 1911. 40 p.

These very interesting experimental studies lead the author to the conclusion that "there is no evidence that the constant disuse of wings during forty generation has had any effect" in modifying the venation or otherwise affecting the form of the wing of the sand fly.

*Among friends*. By S. MCC. CROTHERS. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co. 1910. pp. iii., 278. Price \$1.25.

A collection of nine essays, in which literary reminiscence is blended with shrewd and kindly criticism of current social attitudes. "The Anglo-American School of Polite Unlearning," "The Hundred Worst Books," "The Romance of Ethics," "The Merry Devil of Education:" such titles speak for themselves.

*The Corsican: a diary of Napoleon's life in his own words*. Compiled by R. M. Johnston. Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin Co., 1910. pp. vi., 526. Price \$1.75.

It was a happy idea which led Professor Johnston to bring together, in a single volume, the recorded utterances of the great Napoleon. Conversations, letters, notes, proclamations are here arranged in chronological order, with enough of explanatory comment to make the narrative continuous for any reader who possesses an elementary knowledge of the period. The whole forms a human document of extreme interest.

*Publication of the Massachusetts General Hospital: Medical and Surgical Papers*. Boston, 1910. 374 p.

*The adolescent*, by J. W. SLAUGHTER. With an introduction by J. J. Findlay. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1911. 100 p.

*Introduction to philosophy*, by WILLIAM JERUSALEM. Authorized translation from the fourth edition by Charles F. Sanders. New York, The Macmillan Co., 1910. 219 p.

- Otto Weiningers Tod*, von HERMANN SWOBODA. Vienna, Deuticke, 1911. 100 p.
- Pubertät und Auge*, von RUDOLF SCHNEIDER. München, Otto Gmelin, 1911. 17 p.
- Festschrift zum sechzigsten Geburtstag Richard Hertwigs*. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1910. 3 vols. (Arbeiten aus dem Gebiet der Zellenlehre und Protozoenkunde.) 674, 624, 308 p.
- The maturation of the egg of the mouse*, by J. A. LANG and E. L. MARK. Washington, Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, 1911. 72 pages and 6 plates.
- Das Wesen der Vernunft*, von ADOLF KELLER. Gross-Lichterfelde, J. Univerdorben & Co., 1911. 12 p.
- L'analyse physiologique de la perception*, par ÉDOUARD ABRAMOWSKI. Paris, Bloud & Cie, 1911. 121 p. (Collection de psychologie expérimentale et de Métaphysique. Directeur Raymond Meunier.)
- Kliene Schriften*, von WILHELM WUNDT. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1911. 496 p. (Zweiter Bd.)
- Creative evolution*, by HENRI BERGSON. Translation by Arthur Mitchell. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1911. 407 p.
- Die Methode der historisch-völkerpsychologischen Begriffsanalyse*, von ABRAHAM SCHLESINGER. Sonderabdruck aus Archiv für die gesamte Psychologie, XX Bd, 2 Heft. Leipzig, Wilhelm Englemann, 1911. pp. 150-185.
- The place of movement in consciousness*, by W. B. PILLSBURY. Reprinted from the Psychological Review, March, 1911. Vol. XVIII, pp. 83-99.
- Psychotherapy from a psychological standpoint*, by DAVID S. BOOTH. Reprinted from The Alienist and Neurologist, February, 1911. Vol. XXXII, No. 1, 24 p.
- Notebook of American Indian languages*, by FRANZ BOAS. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1911. 1069 p. (Smithsonian Institution. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 40.)
- Psychic phenomena, science and immortality*, by HENRY FRANK. Boston, Sherman, French & Co., 1911. 556 p.

In the first book, the author deals with psychic phenomena and has much to tell us concerning the soul's secret scroll, sub-conscious mind, correspondence, superphysical senses, Sir William Crookes, the sleepless self, spirit forms and materializations. The second book is entitled scientific interpretation. Here he deals with ultimate matter and vital energy, occult forces, the subtle seat of human intelligence, biology of the soul, its body, radio-activity, telepathy and substantiality of thought. The third book deals with problems of immortality. He deems that the studies which he enumerates demonstrate beyond all question the survival of the soul after death.

*Influencing men in business*, by WALTER DILL SCOTT. New York, The Ronald Press Co., 1911. 168 p.

This book assumes that we can increase our ability to influence men by mastering a few simple laws for influencing their minds. To find these, he analyzes deliberation and suggestion and tells how to decide questions and reach conclusions, when to use arguments and when suggestion, and how to make both effective.

*Précis d'auto-suggestion volontaire*, par GÉRAUD BONNET. Paris, Jules Roussett, 1911. 297 p.

After preliminary explanations, the author discusses hypnotism and

auto-suggestion, the education of the will, the influence of the self, concentration of thought and personal power.

*Les syncinésies*, par G. STROEHLIN. Paris, G. Steinheil, 1911. 147 p.

In the first, clinical part, the author discusses movements associated with normal states, those with motor debility, those with volitive syncinésias, those with hemiplegia, and then gives us his scheme of diagnosis. In the second, physiological part, he follows the same fourfold division of his material and gives a few general conclusions.

*Das kranke Gedächtnis*, von PAUL RANSCHBURG. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1911. 138 p. Mit 6 Kurven und 27 Abbildungen im Text.

This work is divided into two parts. The first is the result of experimental psychopathology in the study of memory. First the retrospective, and then the anterograde direction of memory is considered. The second part describes the ways of experimental investigation in the pathology of memory, how to investigate recognition, reproductive activity and those of investigating morbid memories by means of special apparatus. The work has many cuts and contains an excellent bibliography.

*The psychology of education*, by J. WELTON. London, Macmillan & Co., 1911. 507 p.

The chapters are as follows: the relations between education and psychology, the study of mental life, bodily endowment, general mental endowment, variations in mental endowment, nature of experience, development of interests, direction of activity, learning by direct experience, learning through communicated experience, critical thought, ideals, character.

*Scientific method in animal psychology*, by ROBERT M. YERKES. 13 p. Extrait des Comptes rendus du VI<sup>e</sup> Congrès international de Psychologie. (Genève 1909. Pages 808-819).

*The psychological aspects of illuminating engineering*, by ROBERT M. YERKES. (A lecture delivered at the Johns Hopkins University, October-November, 1910.) pp. 575-604.

*Do kittens instinctively kill mice?* by ROBERT M. YERKES and DANIEL BLOOMFIELD. Reprinted from the Psychological Bulletin, August, 1910. Vol. VII, pp. 253-263.

*Psychology in its relations to biology*, by ROBERT M. YERKES. Reprinted from The Journal of Philosophy, Psychology and Scientific Methods, Vol. VII, No. 5, March 3, 1910. pp. 113-124.

*The method of Pawlow in animal psychology*, by ROBERT M. YERKES and SERGIUS MORGULIS. Psychological Bulletin, Vol. 6, No. 8, August 15, 1909. pp. 257-273.

*Modifiability of behavior in its relations to the age and sex of the dancing mouse*, by ROBERT M. YERKES. Reprinted from The Journal of Comparative Neurology and Psychology, Vol. XIX, No. 3, June, 1909. pp. 237-271.

*Die Spuren interesselbetonter Erlebnisse und ihre Symptome*, von OTTO LIPMANN. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1911. 96 p. (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie und psychologische Sammelforschung., hrsg. von William Stern und Otto Lipmann. 1)

*Untersuchungen über Geschlechts-, Alters- und Begabungs-Unterschiede bei Schülern*, von JONAS COHN und JULIUS DIEFFENBACHER. Leipzig, Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1911. 213 S. und drei Tafeln. (Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für angewandte Psychologie und psychologische Sammelforschung, hrsg von William Stern und Otto Lipmann. 2)